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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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INFORMATION REPORT

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25X1X

COUNTRY Germany (Polish Administered Area)

SUBJECT 1. Bismarck Iron Works
2. Koenigshuette Iron Works25X1C
PLACE
ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

DATE OF INFO [REDACTED]

1. Designation: Until 1945: Bismarck and Koenigshuetter Corporation
 Present designation: The Bismarckhuette was changed to
 "Huta Batory". The Koenigshuette was changed to "Huta"
 "Kosciuszki". Management: The administration is in Polish
 hands but under Soviet supervision. Work orders are given
 only by the Soviets.

2. Plant Installations:a. Koenigshuette Iron Works (Annex 2)

(1) Workshop building about 1,600 x 2,600 feet, formerly for
 bridge construction. After plant conversion, this building
 had the following mechanical workshops:

Hilling shop
 Lathe shop
 Welding shop
 Riveting shop

The workshops have traveling cranes, traveling crabs, and
 machines of "Wanderer" and "Skoda" type.

(2) Workshop building about 500 x 650 feet, formerly for
 railroad switch construction. After plant conversion:
 Planing workshop for steel and iron parts.

(3) Workshop building about 1,600 x 2,600 feet, formerly
 RR car plant. After plant conversion: Assembly shop for
 88-mm antiaircraft guns.

(4) Coking plant.

(5) Workshop about 100 x 330 feet, formerly production of
 railroad wheels. After plant conversions only partial pro-
 duction of railroad wheels, mainly manufacturing of bogie
 wheels and guide rolls for tanks. The workshop is equipped
 with pneumatic and hydraulic installations, annealing furnaces,

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Auth:

DIA Memo, 4 Apr 77

DDA REG. 77/1763

By: [REDACTED]

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(6) Workshop for ammonia production, three-story stone building, about 65 x 65 feet.

(7) and (8) Workshops for oil, gasoline and benzol production, three-story building, each building about 65 x 65 feet.

(9) Four-story building, about 110 x 100 feet.

First floor: Steam boilers and turbines

Second to Fourth floor: Repair shop for engines and electrical plant instruments

(10) Blast furnace, American type, year of construction: 1939

(11) Blast furnace, German type, year of construction: 1930

(12) Blast furnace, German type, fired for the first time in 1943.

(13) Workshop building, about 100 x 130 feet, 80 feet high. Former use unknown. After plant conversion, production of electric steel. Equipped with two electric furnaces. Operated for the first time in 1944.

(14) Workshop building, 150 x 100 feet, mechanical workshop No. 1.

(15) Workshop building, 65 x 330 feet, steel production in eight to ten basic converters.

(16) Workshop building, about 100 x 200 feet, burnt down in 1940, was rebuilt immediately afterwards and installed as wire rolling mill.

(17) Workshop building, about 100 x 330 feet, shape rolling mill. Three-high rolling machine for the production of round iron, angle iron and channel iron from ingots.

(18) Workshop building, about 100 x 330 feet. Steel works, production of tool steels and machine steel (hardness 3711).

b. Bismarckhuette (Annex 1)

(1) thru (3) Workshop buildings 80 x 200 feet each. Rebuilt early in 1944 as workshops for gun barrel production. Production began between June to September 1944. The barrel blanks were turned, provided with twists and produced ready for mounting. In addition to the necessary machines, electrically heated annealing furnaces were established for heating the jacket tubes.

(4) Repairshop for plant-owned tools and machines.

(5) thru (7) Workshop buildings, 50 x 100 feet each. Forging-workshop for small parts, equipped with steam hammers and steam presses.

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(8) Workshop building, about 130 x 330 feet. Rolling mill for armor plates. This installation existed during World War I. Production of armor plate for ships, guns, and tanks. The plates were rolled from ingots and cut to measure.

(9) and (10) Workshop buildings, 65 x 160 feet each. Metal-working workshops. The armor plates were drilled, cut and provided with grooves, slits and openings. Shells and torpedo tubes were also turned.

(11) Workshop building, about 50 x 65 feet. Mechanical workshop for manufacturing all kinds of brass and bronze parts.

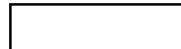
(12) Workshop building, about 200 x 400 feet. Gun barrel rolling mill. Tube blanks were produced and after having passed through workshops 1 and 3 returned for finishing treatment.

3. Work Force: Until July 1945 about 3,500 men; 1948 about 4,500 men. Additional reinforcements are expected.
4. Working Time: Three shifts of eight hours each, observed in 1945 and at this time.
5. Production: Until 1944, RR cars, rails and bridges. The plant was converted to the production of 88-mm antiaircraft guns from April to August 1944. The gun carriages were manufactured in the Koenigshuette Iron Works and the barrels in the Bismarckshuette Iron Works. The assembly was done in Koenigshuette. According to letter report, the production of antiaircraft guns was further increased in 1948. This information does not, however, indicate whether 88-mm antiaircraft guns or other guns are still being produced.
6. Power: Power was supplied by the CHORZOW Power Plant, located east of KOENIGSHUETTE. Plant-owned turbine installations covered only a small proportion of the plant requirements.
7. Raw Material: The special steel (such as CrmI) used for the production of barrels, armor plates, etc., was supplied by the BAILDON Iron Works. Part of the steel produced in the basic converters of the Koenigshuette Plant were shipped to the Baildon Iron Works for refining. They then were shipped back to the Bismarckshuette Iron Works. Still other Upper Silesian plants are said to have been supplied by the Baildon Iron Works but source does not know any details.
8. Plant History: The Soviets captured the plant in an undamaged condition in 1945. Immediately afterwards, production was resumed. The Koenigshuette and Bismarckshuette Iron Works were combined until 1945 and designated the Koenigshuette and Bismarckshuette Corporation.

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Comment:

a. The Bismarckhuette and Koenigshuette were ceded to Poland after the division of Upper Silesia in 1921, and were then designated Bismarck Huta and Krolewska Huta; in 1945 they were designated: "Huta Batory" and "Huta Kosciuski".

b. The Bismarckhuette Iron Works is located in HAJDUKI WIELKIE (Q 51/Y 57); the Koenigshuette in CHORZO (Q 51/Y 57).

c. The Bismarckhuette Iron Works comprised the following plants in 1949:

Steel Works No. I, located in the vicinity of HAJDUKI WIELKI RR station;

Steel Works No. II, located at the southeastern town border of HAJDUKI WIELKI

Both plants had, until 1939, the following installations:

Eight open hearth furnaces)	monthly production: about
Three electric furnaces)	20,000 tons of crude steel
One iron sheet rolling mill;	monthly production: about
8,500 tons	
One cast steel plant	
One tube plant	
One hammer plant.	

- 2 Annexes: 1. Bismarck Iron Works
2. Koenigshuette Iron Works.

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